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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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7590 Andrew M. Calderon Greenblum & Bernstein, P.L.C. 1950 Roland Clarke Place Reston, VA 20191		11/10/2009	EXAMINER TRAORE, FATOUUMATA	
			ART UNIT 2436	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/731,020	MOURAD, MAGDA	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	FATOUMATA TRAORE	2436	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 July 2009.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1, 2, 4-21,23-28 and 30-39 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-21, 23-28, 30-39 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) 3 is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ . |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ . |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This is in response to the amendment filed July 16, 2009. Claims 27 and 39 have been amended. Claims 22 and 29 have been cancelled. Claims 1-21, 23-28 and 30-39 are pending and have been considered below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

2. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claim 32 is system, however the examiner noted that the claim is drawn to a computer program per se. A computer program is not a series of steps or acts and this is not a process. A computer program is not a physical article or object and as such is not a machine or manufacture. A computer program is not a combination of substances and therefore not a compilation of matter. Thus, a computer program by itself does not fall within any of the four categories of invention. Therefore, Claims 32-38 are not statutory.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-19 and 21-39 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

Art Unit: 2436

a. A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1, 5-11 and 15-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lipscomb et al (US 7,020,704) in view of Doty, Jr (US 2002/0152904).

Claim 1: Lipscomb et al discloses a method of providing learning objects, comprising:

- i. Accessing an authoring application for creating a shareable content object (SCO), the accessing being through at least one of a web based remote access and a download of the authoring application (*column 3, lines 15-35*);
- ii. Composing a shareable content object (SCO) representing one or more assets using the authoring application (*column 3, lines 35-45; column 4, lines 27-40*);
- iii. Assigning a digital rights to the SCO to secure the one or more assets (*column 3, lines 35-45*); and
- iv. Individually controlling access to the SCO and the one or more assets by utilizing the assigned digital rights to the SCO or the one or more assets (*column line 45 to column 11, line 15*),

But does not explicitly disclose wherein the download of the authoring application includes checking a client browser's version and downloading a DRM extension appropriate for the browser's version. However, Doty discloses a network based educational system, which further discloses wherein the download of the authoring application includes checking a client browser's version and downloading a DRM extension appropriate for the browser's version (*(paragraphs [0039], [0139], [0178]*,

[0185]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching Lipcomb et al such as to check the client browser's version and download DRM extension. One would have been motivated to do so in order to take the burden of technology out of the hands of learners/user by detecting each user's browser, and then automatically serving the optimum stream for that specific connection as taught by Doty (*paragraph [0185]*).

Claim 5: Lipcomb et al and Doty disclose a method of providing learning objects as in claim 1 above, and Doty further discloses wherein, the assigning step includes:

- i. Logging on to a digital packager (*paragraph [0154]*);
- ii. Uploading a package containing the SCO and a metadata file (*paragraph [0158], [0167]*); and
- iii. Triggering a digital rights management (DRM) packager to assign digital rights to at least one of the SCO and the one or more assets and the package (*paragraphs [0171]*).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Lipcomb et al such as to assign digital right to at least one SCO. One would have been motivated to do so in order to enhance the total educational experience for those taking advantage of the present system as taught by Doty (*paragraph [0003]*).

Claim 6: Lipcomb et al and Doty disclose a method of providing learning objects as in claim 5 above, and Doty further discloses wherein the triggering step includes assigning a price level to one of the SCO and the one or more assets controlled by the assigned

digital rights (*paragraphs [0164], [0165]*). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Lipcomb et al such as to associate a price tag . One would have been motivated to do so in order to enhance the total educational experience for those taking advantage of the present system as taught by Doty (*paragraph [0003]*).

Claim 7: Lipcomb et al and Doty disclose a method of providing learning objects as in claim 5 above, and Doty further discloses that the method further comprising the steps of:

- i. Parsing the package to extract structure and titles (*paragraph [0164]*); and
- ii. Assigning a package ID with a package name to the SCO (*paragraph [00154]*).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Lipcomb et al such as to extract structure and title and to assign Id to SCO. One would have been motivated to do so in order to enhance the total educational experience for those taking advantage of the present system as taught by Doty (*paragraph [0003]*).

Claim 8: Lipcomb et al and Doty disclose a method of providing learning objects as in claim 5 above, and Doty further discloses that the method further comprising:

- i. Generating promotional material and thumbnail for use in an electronic store (eStore) to provide searching and discovery capability (*paragraph [0137]*); and

ii. Storing the promotional material and the SCO in an on-line catalog
(*paragraphs [0169], [0200]*).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Lipcomb et al such as to generate and store promotional material. One would have been motivated to do so in order to enhance the total educational experience for those taking advantage of the present system as taught by Doty (*paragraph [0003]*).

Claim 9: Lipcomb et al and Doty disclose a method of providing learning objects as in claim1 above, and Doty further discloses that the method further comprising assigning digital rights to the one or more assets and encrypting(*encode*) at least one of the SCO and one or more assets (*paragraphs [0183], [0188]*). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Lipcomb et al such as to assign digital right to at least one SCO. One would have been motivated to do so in order to enhance the total educational experience for those taking advantage of the present system as taught by Doty (*paragraph [0003]*).

Claim 10: Lipcomb et al and Doty disclose a method of providing learning objects as in claim1 above, and Doty further discloses wherein, the assigning digital rights step assigns rights to the one or more assets to independently access the one or more assets under control of the assigned digital rights(*paragraph [0129], [0167]*). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Lipcomb et al such as to assign digital right to at

least one SCO. One would have been motivated to do so in order to enhance the total educational experience for those taking advantage of the present system as taught by Doty (*paragraph [0003]*).

Claim 11: Lipcomb et al and Doty disclose a method of providing learning objects as in claim 5 above, and Doty further discloses that the method further comprising the step of placing the SCO, the metadata file and a promotional file into a digital container(*paragraphs [0109], [0110]*).

Claim 15: Lipcomb et al and Doty disclose a method of providing learning objects as in claim1 above, and Lipcomb et al further discloses wherein in the composing step the one or more assets include at least one of a video asset, a text asset, a music asset, and a learning asset (*column 3,lines 35-45*)

Claim 16: Lipcomb et al and Doty disclose a method of providing learning objects as in claim 1 above, and Doty further discloses that the method further comprising packaging a content aggregation file separately from the SCO and any asset files, wherein the content aggregation file includes for the SCO: an associated metadata file, a manifest file, a content packaging information, and encrypted rights (*paragraphs[0104], [0177]*).

6. Claim 2 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lipscomb et al (US 7,020,704) in view of Doty, Jr (US 2002/0152904) in further view of Wiser et al (US 6,868,403).

Claim 2: Lipcomb et al and Doty a method of providing learning objects as in claim1 above, while either of them explicitly wherein the accessing an authoring application

step includes: Accessing an on-line portal server to obtain registration information; and registering as an author of learning objects. However, Wiser et al discloses a secure on line music distribution, which further discloses wherein the accessing an authoring application step includes:

Accessing an on-line portal server to obtain registration information; and registering as an author of learning objects (column 1, lines 27-42).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combined teaching of Lipcomb et al and Doty such as to register the author. One would have been motivated to do so in order to provide a secure online music distribution method that provides the customer with flexibility and for securing the distribution of the media throughout the system as taught by Wiser et al (*column 3, lines 5-15*).

Claim 4: Lipcomb et al and Doty disclose a method of providing learning objects as in claim1 above, and Doty further discloses wherein the download of the authoring application further includes:

Accessing an application to create SCO rights metadata and promotional material (paragraphs [0137], [0151], [0198]);

While neither of them explicitly discloses a step of generating a public key pair for the client for encryption purposes and sending a private key to the client, wherein the accessing the application to create SCO rights metadata occurs through one of a web based remote access and a download the application. However, Wiser et al discloses a secure online music distribution, which further discloses a step of generating a public key

pair for the client for encryption purposes and sending a private key to the client, wherein the accessing the application to create SCO rights metadata occurs through one of a web based remote access and a download the application (column 4, lines 1-15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combined teaching of Sawarkar and Doty such as to use a public key encryption. One would have been motivated to do so in order to provide a secure online music distribution method that provides the customer with flexibility and for securing the distribution of the media throughout the system as taught by Wiser et al (column 3, lines 5-15).

7. Claims 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lipcomb et al (US 7,020,704) in view of Doty, Jr (US 2002/0152904) in further view of Moses et al (US 6,314,517).

Claim 12: Lipcomb et al and Doty disclose a method of providing learning objects as in claim1 above, while neither of them explicitly discloses wherein the placing step includes at least one of assigning digital rights to the SCO and encrypting the one or more assets using randomly generated symmetric keys of the associated SCO. However, Moses et al discloses a method for notarizing digital signature, which further discloses wherein the placing step includes at least one of assigning digital rights to the SCO and encrypting the one or more assets using randomly generated symmetric keys of the associated SCO.(column 1, lines 20-37). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combined

teaching of Lipcomb et al and Doty such as to use a random symmetric key. One would have been motivated to do so in order to provide data integrity.

Claim 13: Lipcomb et al, Doty and Moses et al disclose a method of providing learning objects as in claim 12 above, and Doty further disclose wherein the placing wherein the digital rights include at least one of price, user identity, and length of use(paragraphs [0164]-[0165]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combined teaching of Lipcomb et al and Moses such as to assign a price to at least one SCO. One would have been motivated to do so in order to enhance the total educational experience for those taking advantage of the present system as taught by Doty (*paragraph [0003]*).

Claim 14: Lipcomb et al, Doty and Moses et al disclose a method of providing learning objects as in claim 12 above, and Moses et al further disclose further including placing the randomly generated symmetric keys in the metadata file, and encrypting the metadata file with a public key(*column 1, lines 40-65*). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combined teaching of Lipcomb et al and Doty such as to use a random symmetric key. One would have been motivated to do so in order to provide data integrity.

8. Claims 17-21 and 23-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Spagna et al (US 6,587,837) in further view of Bjornestad et al (US 2003/0084345).

Claim 17: Spagna et al discloses a method for creating learning objects, comprising:

- i. Creating a package containing one or more shareable content objects (Si.COs) (*column 12, lines 22-60*);
- ii. Updating an on-line electronic store (e-Store) with the one or more SCOs (*column 13, lines 13-55*);
- iii. Logging onto a portal server to perform any of the steps, wherein the portal server provides a common interface personalized to a user's profile and role) (*column 12, lines 30-45*);
 - i. Assigning digital rights management (DRM) to the one or more SCOs (*column 12, lines 53-67*)
 - ii. Wherein access to the one or more SCOs is controlled by the DRM, and the one or more SCOs include one or more assets individually controllable (*column 15, lines 40-50*).

But does not explicitly disclose making the one or more SCOs available for searching and downloading at a client. However, Bjornestad et al discloses a managed access to information over data network, which further discloses a step of making the one or more SCOs available for searching and downloading at a client (*paragraph [0055]*). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combined teaching of Doty such as to make the content searchable. One would have been motivated to do so in order to provide a user with access to an information site hosting information with controlled access as taught by Bjornestad et al (*paragraph [0009]*).

Claim 18: Spagna et al and Bjornestad et al disclose a method for creating learning

objects as in claim 17 above, and Spagna et al discloses wherein in the creating a package step the package contains a content aggregation file containing at least one of a metadata, a manifest, content packaging information, and a encrypted rights for each SCO in the package (*column 12, lines 34-55; column 13, lines 23-30*).

Claim 19: Spagna et al and Spagna et al disclose a method for creating learning objects as in claim 17 above, and Spagna et al discloses that the method further comprising the step of invoking a DRM packager to upload the package in compressed format and place in a digital container(*column 21, lines 30-35*);

Claim 20: Spagna et al and Bjornestad et al disclose a method for creating learning objects as in claim 17 above, and Spagna et al discloses that the method further comprising the step of storing the package in a learning objects repository for later retrieval by an on-line learning management system when the one or more SCOs is at least one of searched and accessed (*column 21, lines 10-25*);

Claim 21: Spagna et al and Bjornestad et al disclose a method for creating learning objects as in claim 17 above, and Spagna et al further discloses wherein:

i. The assigning DRM to the one or more SCOs include assigning a price to each of the one or more SCOs and at least one of the one or more assets (*column 12, lines 45-60*); and

ii. The assigning the DRM step causes limitation of access to the one or more SCOs by user identity, price, or type of asset (*column 12, lines 45-60*]).

Claim 23: Spagna et al and Bjornestad et al disclose a method for creating learning objects as in claim 17 above, and) and Spagna et al further discloses whether the one or

more SCOs are to be delivered via on-line or off-line mode (*column 9, line 65 to column 10, line 5* Logging onto an electronic store (e- store) to access the one or more SCOs (*column 13, lines 15-45*); and whether the package is a course or SCO, a license server address, content manager address, and whether the promotional contents are packaged into a secure container (*column 18, lines 30-55*);

- i. Logging onto an electronic store (e- store) to access the one or more SCOs (*column 12, lines 25-40*); and
- ii. generating promotional material and supplying parameters indicating at least one of: a package ID whether each of the SCOs is encrypted (*column 13, lines30-45*)

Claim 24: Spagna et al and Bjornestad et al disclose a method for creating learning objects as in claim 17 above, and Spagna et al discloses a step of assigning symmetric keys to each one or more SCOs and encrypting each one or more SCOs with the symmetric keys(*column 18, lines 1-25*)

Claim 25 Spagna et al and Bjornestad et al disclose a method for creating learning objects as in claim 17 above, and Spagna et al discloses:

- i. Extracting information including thumbnail promotional material from a content aggregation (CA) file (*column12, lines35-65*);
- ii. ingesting the one or more SCOs and CA file into a catalog using the information (*column 52, lines1-10J*); and storing the thumbnail promotional material into the catalog and associating the promotional material with the one or more SCOs (*column 52, lines 1-10* Bjornestad et al further discloses wherein the

thumbnail promotional material and one or more SCOs are searchable
(paragraphs [0054]-[0056]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Doty such as to make the content searchable. One would have been motivated to do so in order to provide a user with access to an information site hosting information with controlled access as taught by Bjornestad et al (paragraph [0009]).

Claim 26: Spagna et al and Bjornestad et al disclose a method for creating learning objects as in claim 17 above, and Spagna et al discloses wherein the one or more assets are at least one of a video asset, a text asset, a music asset, and a learning asset (*column 11, lines 45-60*)

9. Claims 27, 28 and 30-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Doty, Jr (US 2002/0152904) in view Spagna et al (US 6,587,837).

Claim 27: Doty discloses a system for providing learning objects, comprising:

- i. A portal server to permit authoring of at least one shareable content object (SCO) having one or more assets (paragraphs [0036], [0154], [0156]);
- ii. A content manager, which stores or retrieves the at least one SCO and the one or more assets (paragraph [0181]):
 - i. A digital rights management (DRM) content packager accessible via the portal server which assigns digital rights to the at least one shareable content object (SCO) (paragraphs [0169], [0171]));

ii. A DRM license server which assigns license criteria to the at least one SCO and the one or more assets (*paragraphs [0129], [0167]*).

Doty does not explicitly disclose wherein the DRM content packager communicates with the portal server for uploading the at least one SCO and communicates with a content manager loader for storing the at least one SCO in a learning objects repository and wherein the DRM content packager uploads a package and parses the package to extract structure and titles of the package the package containing the at least one SCO and promotional material. However, However, Spagna et al discloses a system for delivering electronic content from online store, which further discloses wherein the DRM content packager communicates with the portal server for uploading the at least one SCO and communicates with a content manager loader for storing the at least one SCO in a learning objects repository and wherein the DRM content packager uploads a package and parses the package to extract structure and titles of the package the package containing the at least one SCO and promotional material(column 13, lines 45-65).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Doty such as to extract structure and title of the package. One would have been motivated to do so in order to expose artists' works to a broad audience widely distributed throughout a broad geographic area as taught by Spagna et al.

Claim 28: Doty and Spagna et al disclose a system for providing learning objects as in claim 27 above, and ,Doty further discloses wherein the portal server provides a common

interface personalized to a user's profile and role(*paragraphs [0072], [0081]*), and the portal server facilitates at least one of:

- i. Accessing a web base authoring application for creating the at least one SCO, and downloading of a client authoring application for creating the at least one SCO (*paragraphs [0092]-[0094]*).

Claim 30: Doty and Spagna et al disclose a system for providing learning objects as in claim 27 above, and Doty further discloses wherein the one or more assets is at least one of a video asset, a text asset, a music asset, and a learning asset(*paragraphs [0098], [0099]*).

Claim 31: Doty and Spagna et al disclose a system for providing learning objects as in claim 27 above, Doty further discloses wherein the at least one SCO is packaged into a digital container, and wherein the each of the at least one SCO and each of the one or more assets is associated with a price controlled by DRM (*paragraphs [0164]-[0165]*).

Claim 32: Doty discloses a digital rights protection system, comprising:

- i. an automatic validation component adapted to ensure conformance of the unprotected digital content to Shareable Content Object Reference Model (SCORM) standards and providing error messages to enable correction(*paragraphs [0036], [0154], [0156]*) and
- ii. a digital rights generation layer having one or more components adapted to provide a web-based interface for specifying different rights to the one or more parts for providing protected digital content(*paragraphs [0090], [0169], [0171]*)

But does not explicitly discloses a secure uploading service capable of receiving unprotected digital content having one or more parts, associated metadata, and one or more promotional materials. However, Spagna et al discloses a system for delivering electronic content from online store , which further discloses a secure uploading service capable of receiving unprotected digital content having one or more parts, associated metadata, and one or more promotional materials (*column 13, lines 1-40*).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Doty such as to receive unprotected digital content. One would have been motivated to do so in order to expose artists' works to a broad audience widely distributed throughout a broad geographic area as taught by Spagna et al.

Claim 33: Doty and Spagna et al disclose a digital rights protection system as in claim 32 above, and Doty further discloses that the system further comprising a means for generating digital rights files and associating the digital rights files with the digital content by embedding links into a metadata right field within corresponding metadata files(*paragraph [0169]*).

Claim 34: Doty and Spagna et al disclose a digital rights protection system as in claim 33 above, and Spagna et al further discloses that the system further comprising further comprising a transparent web service for automatically encrypting the protected digital content and the rights files, wherein the digital rights generation layer provides content protection services (*column 12, lines 45-65*).

Claim 35 Doty and Spagna et al disclose a digital rights protection system as in claim 32 above, and Spagna et al further discloses that the system further comprising further comprising:

- i. A security manager component adapted to provide secure communications with client stations and an electronic store (*column 17, lines 15 to column 18, line 5*); and
- ii. A content repository component which prevents any input/output operation that creates a rights violation when the protected digital content is stored (*column 12, lines 40-50*).

Claim 36: Doty and Spagna et al disclose a digital rights protection system as in claim 32 above, and Doty further discloses that the system further comprising, further comprising a means for providing catalog creation services that includes invoking web services with a trusted electronic store to create a catalog entry of the protected digital content and any associated promotional material. (*paragraphs [0104], [0110], [0200]*)

Claim 37: Doty and Spagna et al disclose a digital rights protection system as in claim 32 above, and Doty further wherein all components of the rights generation layer has a public-key certificate by a certificate authority indicating that all the components are trusted (*paragraphs [0129], [0167]*).

Claim 38: Doty and Spagna et al disclose a digital rights protection system as in claim 32 above, and Doty further discloses wherein the digital rights generation layer provides updating and version control capabilities of the protected digital content and any associated metadata files (*paragraphs [0056], [0125]*).

Claim 39: Doty discloses a computer program product comprising a computer usable medium having readable program code embodied in the medium, the computer program product includes:

- i. A first computer code to compose a shareable content object (SCO) representing one or more assets (*(paragraphs [0036], [0154], [0156])*;
- ii. A fourth computer code to provide a common interface personalized to a user's profile and role to facilitate one of accessing or downloading the first computer code (*(paragraph [0181])*;
- i. A second computer code to assign a digital rights to the SCO to secure the one or more assets (*(paragraph [0169])*;
- ii. A third computer code to individually access the SCO and the one or more assets, wherein the access to the SCO and the one or more assets is individually controlled by the assigned digital rights (*(paragraph [0171])*.

Doty does not explicitly disclose wherein the DRM content packager communicates with the portal server for uploading the at least one SCO and communicates with a content manager loader for storing the at least one SCO in a learning objects repository and wherein the DRM content packager uploads a package and parses the package to extract structure and titles of the package the package containing the at least one SCO and promotional material. However, However, Spagna et al discloses a system for delivering electronic content from online store, which further discloses wherein the DRM content packager communicates with the portal server for uploading the at least one SCO and communicates with a content manager loader for storing the at least one SCO in a

learning objects repository and wherein the DRM content packager uploads a package and parses the package to extract structure and titles of the package the package containing the at least one SCO and promotional material(column 13, lines 45-65). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Doty such as to extract structure and title of the package. One would have been motivated to do so in order to expose artists' works to a broad audience widely distributed throughout a broad geographic area as taught by Spagna et al.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Fatoumata Traore whose telephone number is (571) 270-1685. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Thursday from 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. and every other Friday from 7:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nassar G. Moazzami, can be reached on (571) 272 4195. The fax phone number for Formal or Official faxes to Technology Center 2100 is (571) 273-8300. Draft or Informal faxes, which will not be entered in the application, may be submitted directly to the examiner at (571) 270-2685.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group Receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-2100.

Monday, November 09, 2009

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